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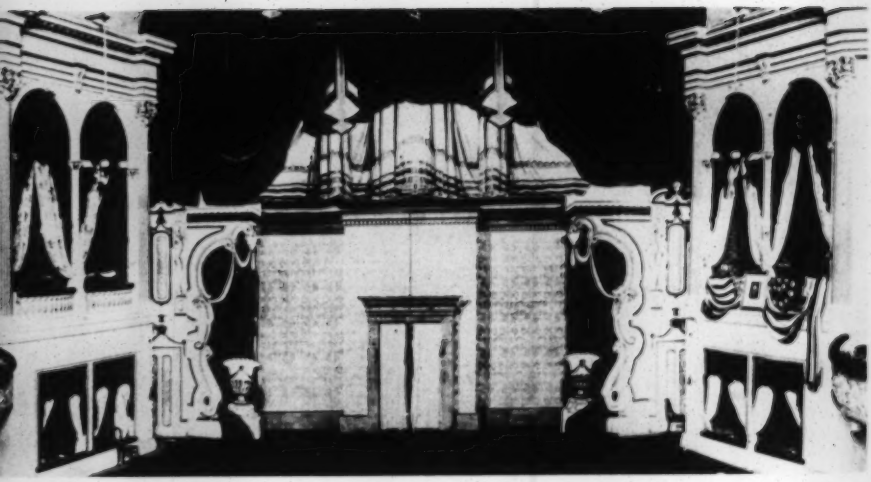
FORD'S THEATER, WASHINGTON, D. C.

National Trust for Historic Preservation



Center stage of Ford's Theater, 1865; the Lincoln box is at the upper right

Cover: Exterior of Ford's Theater, 1865, showing the building garlanded in mourning

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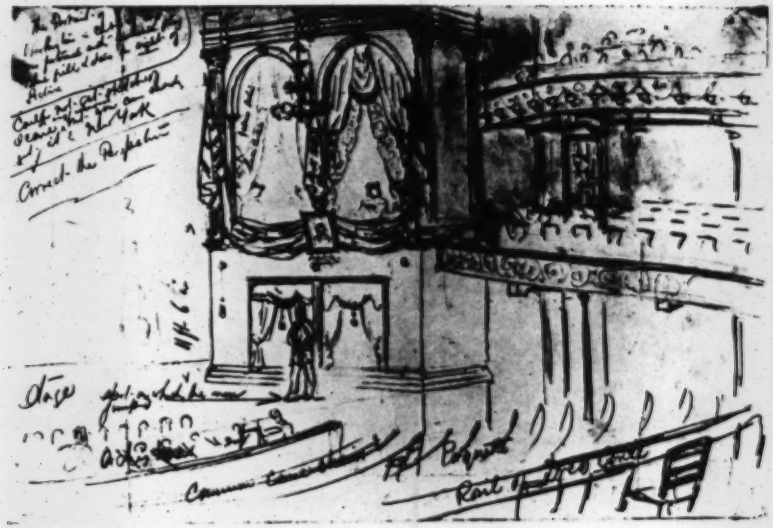


Plan of Ford's Theater prepared for the trial and published in *Harper's Weekly*, 1865

Ford's Theater

Charged with finishing the $2,000,000 restoration of Ford's Theater by April 14, 1965, the centennial of Lincoln's assassination, the National Park Service was voted $250,000 by the last Congress for the necessary research, engineering studies, and architect's drawings.

The Library of Congress recently discovered a drawing of Ford's Theater as it looked the night that Lincoln was assassinated. It was found in the papers of Thomas Ewing, Jr., a Washington lawyer who defended three of the alleged conspirators against Lincoln. A thick file folder, marked "conspiracy," was filled with legal affidavits in defense of the three, one of whom was a scene-shifter at Ford's Theater. The drawing carried this caption: "This plan is drawn from memory. John T. Ford." Apparently, soon after the shooting, while in the old Capitol Prison, the theater owner had given detailed instructions to a skilled draftsman.

Discovered by David C. Mearns, Lincoln expert who heads the Library's Manuscript Division, the drawing supplies the first clear detail of the lobby end of Ford's Theater. Photographs and sketches at the time of the shooting gave sufficient details of stage and boxes for reasonably authentic restoration sketches. The lobby area, however, has been left blank. Only an earlier sketch in the hand of Mr. Ford, presented to the government by his family, had given a hazy idea of this area.

Mr. Ford's theater had been flourishing only a year and a half when it became the scene of the Lincoln tragedy. "The War Department, which had

seized the building, soon gave Mr. Ford back his theater, but public opinion wouldn't let him operate it," said Randle Bond Truett, National Parks historian in charge of the theater restoration. "The Y.M.C.A. wanted to buy it as it stood and keep it that way as a memorial to the president. It certainly would have saved us headaches today if the Y.M.C.A. could have swung the deal." Instead, the War Department leased the building and tore out every theatrical trace, and the next session of Congress voted $100,000 for its purchase. It was then used to house old Army records. On June 9, 1893, the old theater collapsed when a wall was removed, killing 22 persons and injuring 68. The entire interior was rebuilt by the government. It was later the Army Medical Museum. Since 1931 the Ford Theater, as a museum housing the Osborn H. Oldroyd collection of Lincolniana under the administration of the National Park Service, has been one of the most popular tourist attractions in Washington.

William M. Haussman, associate chief of the Division of Design and Construction, Room 1224, Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C., is seeking information concerning any phase of Ford's Theater between its construction in 1863 and its reconstruction in 1865.

BY-LAWS DEADLINE

Any suggestions for revisions or additions to the by-laws mailed to the membership in September are to be sent to headquarters, 2000 K Street, N.W., Room 404, Washington 6, D. C., by February 1, 1961.

BUSINESS SESSION IN PITTSBURGH

At the business session held October 21, 1960, in Pittsburgh, David E. Finley, chairman of the Board of Trustees, presented his annual report. Mrs. Robert G. Robinson reported for the nominating committee which consisted of herself, Mrs. Lammot du Pont Copeland (chairman), and Frederick J. Bradlee, naming the following persons for election to the Board of Trustees for the next five-year term: Gordon Gray (to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Guy Stanton Ford, who resigned); Clarence G. Michalis; Carl Feiss; Walter Muir Whitehill; and Christian F. Jacobsen (for re-election). Upon a motion made by Mrs. Earl Kress Williams, seconded and passed, the slate was elected.

The nominating committee proposed for 1961 was named with Clifford Folger, chairman; Miss Alice Winchester; and Bertram K. Little. Upon the motion made by Mrs. Frank H. Griffith, seconded and passed, this committee was confirmed.

Mr. Finley reported that as a result of circularizing the entire membership on September 1 with a suggested revision of the by-laws that a number of letters and suggestions had been received advocating various additions and changes. Dr. Robert D. May moved that adoption of the by-laws be delayed until the 1961 annual meeting to afford time for a study of the suggestions already received and to permit other interested members to submit their suggestions by February 1, 1961. This motion also carried.

The next annual meeting will be held in New York City in the autumn of 1961.

William J. Murtagh took the chair for the remaining portion of the session and reports from member organizations were presented by delegates.

The Right of Cities to be Beautiful

(Excerpts from remarks by Grady Clay, October 22, 1960, at annual banquet of National Trust in Pittsburgh.)

I have been asked to speak on "The right of cities to be beautiful," and I would extend that title to read "The right and obligation of cities to be beautiful." I would like to begin by examining two ideas which have been basic to American history; and then to question whether they are still suitable to guide us into the future.

The first is: That geographic open space exists chiefly in order to be filled up—quickly by all means, legally if possible, and profitably by any means.

The second is: That we must not inquire as to how the results *look*. Any concern with the final, visible results of this filling-up process is sissified, European, and possibly un-American.***

Neither of these ideas is suited to our present needs. Rather, we must now be concerned with the creation, preservation, and protection of open space, not merely with filling it up. And second, we must be concerned with the visible results of our decision, not merely allowing every man to build what he wishes.***

Highway officials today have more power to shape our physical environment than any such group ever had before in peacetime. What they plan and build is remarkably uncoordinated with local wishes and needs—and with the other big Federal program of urban renewal. They are almost totally insulated from local preferences for a better-looking highway than the standard product.***

But the typical American city today greets its visitors with that tall, ominous, brown mushroom which towers tall in the sky. In Los Angeles they renew it every day with 12,500 tons of solids contributed by the citizens and their automobiles. In Jacksonville, Fla., and Savannah, Ga., they supplement their hospitality with the smell of rotten eggs, wafted gently but inevitably into the air-conditioning system of planes approaching the city—another voluntary contribution from the suburban paper mills. These are the new olfactory greeting cards of our cities.

Most of our river and harbor cities have turned their backs on the rivers which gave them their starts. It's no wonder. For most of the rivers are dreadfully polluted. Perhaps this is a delicate subject in Ohio Valley where entire cities still dump raw sewage into once-beautiful rivers, and my own city is a powerful contributor. The water engineers in Louisville confess to selling us detergents in our drinking water; there seems to be no way of getting them out. Pennsylvania's washings are Kentucky's drinkings. Quite harmless, they tell us—but is it any wonder we now drink Bourbon with *soda*, a barbaric practice unheard-of in happier days of "Bourbon and branch-water," when every branch was a purling brook and every stream a song?

This process of reviving old neighborhoods by removing slums, and blighting influences is a hopeful thing. It offers a great opportunity to re-make our cities during the coming generation; to protect what is best, remove the worst, and slow down the speed of obsolescence, blight, and neighborhood deterioration.

But it is disturbing to find so many total-clearance projects, where every

building, every tree, every last vestige of the old neighborhood, is completely wiped off the map, leaving nothing to remind us of what was there before. In the worst slums this may be inevitable, but the slum-clearance approach has spread much too far. This shows a disregard for those structures with architectural, historical, or other cultural values; it shows a disregard for existing qualities of the landscape that should be protected from the bulldozer.***

We are expanding towns and cities so fast as to gobble up about half-million acres of land per year. And for every acre we actually use, another acre gets withdrawn from the market bought up by speculators, held in order to grow pokeweed, blackberries and capital gains. For the moment, the neighbors may look at it, but not for long.

Within our cities, the older parks and playgrounds are being hardpressed; if not by highwaymen seeking to poach a piece of park for a pittance, then by the simple fact that the old neighborhoods are overcrowded with people, and the parks weren't designed for this kind of pressure.***

Our old ideas about space—the pioneering necessity to fill it up quickly, at any cost—no longer fit the needs of our urban society.

It is not enough to fill space; our new task is to distribute it fairly, to achieve a visibly beautiful environment.

It is not enough to build; we must build for beauty and inspiration.

It is not enough to save; we must enhance and beautify what we save.

It is not enough to save what is old and historic; but also what is beautiful.

The key to doing these things is to acquire a different attitude toward space, its preservation, creation and beautification.***

DESTRUCTION

Brattleboro, Vt. "The decision to wreck and burn the 171-year-old Hayes Tavern built in 1789-90 by the grandfather of President Rutherford B. Hayes makes progress in an age of automation," writes Julia M. Park of the Brattleboro *Daily Reformer*. "The ultimate demise of Hayes Tavern, one of the few remaining historic sites in Brattleboro, actually started many years ago when a highway was first built close to the colonial-style building and directly through the tavern's vegetable garden. When Rutherford Hayes, blacksmith, built his tavern a decade or so after the Revolutionary War, no highway was contemplated at that point. Westbound travelers journeyed via the historic Boston-Albany Post Road which led south from Ames Hill

and then northwesterly to Meetinghouse Hill at a point east of the tavern."

When Rutherford Birchard Hayes, nineteenth president, visited Brattleboro in August 1877, the year of his inauguration, he was an honored guest at Brooks House. On the second night of his stay he expressed a desire to "go back to West Brattleboro to sleep in the old house my grandfather built, where my father was born and where I spent many days and nights in my youth." His wish was granted.

Until the sale of the property about three years ago, members of the Hayes family had always occupied the place. The widow of Hayes Bigelow, great-grandson of the builder, was the last to occupy the house in 1957.

Many mementoes preserved in the old house since its tavern days, which one historian says "give evidence of the varied interests and rich historical associations of a distinguished family," are now in the possession of the Hayes Foundation which maintains a museum and library in Fremont, Ohio. Among the items is the old tavern sign lettered "R. Hayes Entertainment 1791," which displays the figure of a jockey in yellow clothes with black boots holding a "spirited steed." The Foundation also purchased paneling and other features from the house for preservation and display in the museum of the Rutherford B. Hayes Library.

Fairfax County, Va. Fire destroyed all but a shell of *Ash Grove* mansion, despite the efforts of more than 100 firemen to save the 170-year-old building. Only one room escaped destruction, but the owners are investigating the possibility of rebuilding the house. Measured drawings and photographs, prepared recently by the National Park Service as a part of its Historic American Buildings Survey, would make reconstruction possible. The drawings and photographs are the only architectural records in existence of the structure, which was built about 1790 by Thomas, ninth Lord Fairfax (1762-1846), successor to the title of Thomas, sixth Lord Fairfax (1693-1781), friend of George Washington and last proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia. *Ash Grove* was purchased in 1850 by James Sherman, an ancestor of the present owner. Several years ago when it became apparent that *Ash Grove*, located on the Leesburg Pike, might have to be sacrificed to provide an access road to the new Dulles International Airport, Mr. Sherman succeeded in having the road plans revised to save the structure. The house was unoccupied while undergoing a $30,000 remodeling so that Mr. Sherman's son, Wilson C. Sherman, could become the fifth generation of Shermans to live in the mansion.

Albuquerque, N. M. Reduced to rubble was the San Felipe Hotel which stood a block from the Plaza in Old Albuquerque. City officials said the old building was a hazard. Historians and several Old Town Plaza businessmen regard the demolition of the one-storied adobe building as a great loss to the city. "It should have been restored, not destroyed," one businessman said. "Albuquerque's historic zoning law requires all alterations and additions to buildings in the historic zone be approved by the zoning board. Unfortunately, the law does not cover destruction of such landmarks." Erected between 1855 and 1860, the building is believed to have served as a military post prior to the Civil War, and as the birthplace of the wife of Gen. Philip Sheridan. Mr. Sheridan's father-in-law, a man named Rucker, was chief quartermaster at the post. The first recorded transaction involving the establishment is dated 1879, when it was sold by Paula Montoya to Thomas Post, who operated it as the Post Exchange Hotel. It was during this year that

General Sheridan had his headquarters there and, presumably, met Miss Rucker. Other notables who enjoyed the hospitality of the inn were Kit Carson, Gen. William T. Sherman, and Gen. Lew Wallace. Wallace was territorial governor of New Mexico from 1879 to 1881, and the author of *Ben-Hur*. During recent years the structure served as headquarters for a garbage collection service, then a museum, and finally as the Summerhouse Theater.

Donaldsonville, La. A suit asking $22,807 has been filed by the owners of *Belle Hélène Plantation* against three East Baton Rouge Parish parents. The suit claims the house was entered by four youngsters on September 13, 1959, and asks $12,000 for damages to the mantels and fireplaces and more than $800 for broken windows, shutters, balustrade, floor and wall damage. Also asked in the suit is $5,000 each for Mr. and Mrs. Hayward for worry and loss of the sentimental value of the hand-carved fireplaces and mantels which are irreplaceable.

Lansing, Mich. Wiest house, a tall, square building of ashlar, in the bracketed style, built in 1858 and little altered since, was razed recently with no immediate plans for construction on the site. The house is said to have been built as the mansion for the governor of Michigan but never put to this use. For a time it was used as a hospital in charge of Catholic nuns. Shortly after World War I, the structure was bought by Howard Wiest, later judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan. After his death 20 years ago, his widow and daughter continued to live in the house until 1958. It was equipped with both gas and electric lighting, but was not modernized otherwise. Russell Kirk of Mecosta, Mich., writes, "Lansing, the capital of Michigan, never has had many buildings of any charm or interest and now has lost its principal example of private architecture."

IS OUR FACADE RED?

James Monroe's residence at 2017 Eye Street, N. W., in Washington, headquarters of The Arts Club, a Trust member organization, found itself with an unwanted coat of very heavy, very thick red paint in the course of its fall clean-up program. The trouble came about, according to Treasurer Winthrop Baxter, when the building adjoining their 158-year-old structure, and also owned by them, was ordered painted; but only the wood trim on the Monroe building was to be painted.

Misled by the fact that the two buildings were joined on the inside, with great speed and efficiency, the workman on the scaffold applied the red paint to both buildings and had practically completed the entire facade before those inside the building realized what was happening. The abashed contractor offered to sandblast the offensive paint away, but Robert R. Garvey, Jr., of the National Trust, warned of possible damage to the old structure, and suggested removal with acid and brush. The paint remained a rich and sticky red. After consultation with architects of the firm of Macomber & Peter, it was determined that the structure would withstand sandblasting, so the Monroe house has regained its proper American face color—salmon brick.

Bentonsport

Bentonsport, Iowa, which died in the late 1800's, may live again. The town's 70 citizens, led by Mr. and Mrs. Herbert K. Redhead and their two young daughters, feel that Iowa lags behind the nation in preserving its historical heritage. They hope that some day Bentonsport, "the town which is already a museum," will be restored to the pride of all Iowans.

In 1836, Giles Sullivan, Charles Sanford, and a man named Ross drove their teams across the Des Moines River, because there were no roads, and began a town in the fertile Des Moines River Valley. Named for Missouri's U. S. Senator Thomas Hart Benton, the town was at its height in 1859, with a population of nearly 2,500. It was a bustling industrial center, with a paper mill, grain mills, quarries, and potteries. Farmers brought grain and livestock from as far as 100 miles away. The steam boat was a vital factor in its economy. Two years earlier the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines & Minnesota Railroad had pushed into the city from the East. Much of the freight bound West was transferred to boats at Bentonsport, and westbound passengers could take passage on one or catch the stagecoach.

Bentonsport was a city of great promise, a city destined to grow as a "gateway to the West." It was not to be, however, for the river that helped build the community also helped destroy it. Navigation was hazardous in its shallow waters, and a program to construct locks and dams upstream to Des Moines was abandoned after floods damaged those already completed. All river traffic ceased in 1872. The flood washed out the city's mills and business buildings. Eventually the railroad pushed West and Bentonsport was no longer a transfer point.

Today empty foundations look like sunken graves in its weed-grown blocks; only a few dozen buildings remain. So completely did the world pass the town by that it was not until 1950 —111 years after its founding—that an electric power line reached it. Even today all the telephones are on one line, and residents have to hand ring the telephone by cranking it.

Among the better-known citizens of Bentonsport was George McCrary, secretary of war for President Rutherford B. Hayes. William A. Clark lived here before he became Montana's "Copper King" and a U. S. senator. Writer Albert Bigelow Paine roamed the rolling hills in the area with his childhood friend, Mark Twain.

The combined efforts of the Bentonsport Improvement Association, the newly established Van Buren Historical Society, the Redheads, and other private citizens are restoring the town building by building.

Mason House, bought by the Redheads in 1956, was constructed of local brick in 1846, and has defied time and weather better than other structures in the town. The 20-room house, which originally served as a hotel, stayed in the same family for 99 years and was conscientiously preserved. Most of the original furnishings are intact, having been carried to safety on several occasions when the town was flooded. Among the many Victorian items in the house are the original rugs and the upstairs hall wallpaper with scenes from Aesop's Fables. The Redheads have also opened as a museum the Gothic board-and-batten post office, the seventh post office opened in the state. Their next project is to preserve the only surviving store and schoolhouse.

The Bentonsport Improvement Association maintains the Presbyterian Church, its spire the symbol of the town. Two Des Moines school teachers are preserving the Greef house. The Hancock house, included in the Historic American Buildings Survey, is being restored by a local resident.

Greenwood Destroyed

The August fire which destroyed *Greenwood* left in its wake the ruins of one of America's great Greek Revival houses. Located in West Feliciana Parish, La., this noted ante-bellum mansion was begun about 1830 for William Ruffin Barrow, a wealthy cotton and sugar planter of the region. He employed James Hammon Coulter to design the house.

Coulter was a native of Delaware and a professor of classics who taught for a time at Maysville, Ky., before migrating to West Feliciana in the 1820's. Upon arrival in Louisiana, he took up the practice of architecture, aided by plan books and several Negro carpenters. *Greenwood* was his outstanding achievement, noted for its monumentality and the absence of a second story gallery. The house was 100 feet square and surrounded by 28 pillars approximately 30 feet high. Originally, a rectangular cupola, ornamented with small Doric colonnettes, dominated the flat roof and served as an observation tower.

Greenwood's exterior and interior woodwork was fashioned from giant cypress logs cut in a swamp on the plantation. They were floated up the Mississippi to Cincinnati by riverboat, and there they were processed at a planing mill into triglyphs, capitals, and wide baseboards. When this woodwork was returned to West Feliciana, it was drawn to *Greenwood* by oxen. The house was constructed entirely by slave labor under Coulter's supervision.

The interior of *Greenwood* was executed in the grand manner. A monumental entrance hall was approached through a doorway lighted by red Bohemian glass, while a solid mahogany staircase rose in a graceful curve to the six large second floor chambers. Originally, the rooms were furnished in mahogany of the American Empire style, and there was a large silver-plated punkah which hung above the dining room banquet tables.

In its heyday, *Greenwood* dominated William Ruffin Barrow's plantation holdings which comprised 8,735 acres and were worked by approximately 500 slaves. Greek Revival dovecotes and other corresponding outbuildings were located near the mansion, while an extensive boxwood-bordered garden surrounded it. Barrow was a great sportsman and owned many fine thoroughbreds. He employed a private trainer for his horses and maintained a race track and deer preserve at *Greenwood*. His unusual steamboat, *The Nimrod*, was constructed solely for hunting purposes. It was a 75-foot craft capable of accommodating 12 horses, two packs of hounds, and boasting a circular bar.

Greenwood had been the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Percy for the past 45 years, and they had worked diligently to restore it to its pristine elegance. A fire on August 1, however, apparently caused by lightning, was able to destroy in a few hours what the normal vicissitudes of a century and a quarter were unable to conquer. Thus one of America's noted monuments is gone, and only the 28 charred columns remain to give evidence of the great Greek Revival country home which was once the boast of all of Louisiana. —William Barrow Floyd

NEWS OF MEMBERS

William Henry Harrison, director of the museum of the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, reports the completion of the "long cherished plan to organize and display our notable collection of architectural fragments in a systematic, telling, and attractive manner. This museum was opened May 20 on the top floor of the headquarters building, the Harrison Gray Otis House in Boston. Much agonizing and thoughtful preparation and work went into this eminently satisfactory permanent exhibition. . . . Certain of the collections have been sent to our houses where they add interest to unused space and in due course others will find new quarters. Some may regret this passing of a hodge-podge of 'by-gones.' To the attic-minded, those charming romantics, who always hope to discover an unknown treasure, the remark of Lady Clarinda, a character in one of Peacock's novels, comes to mind: 'History is but a tiresome thing in itself; it becomes more agreeable the more romance is mixed in it.' Now we have however, instead a meaningful exhibition, artfully set out, which does not bemuse and bewilder the attention."

Historic Fallsington has purchased one of Bucks County's most historic buildings, the old stagecoach tavern in Fallsington. The building for many years has been used as a hardware store.

A junior historian program was initiated in September by the Ohio Historical Society's department of education with the solicitation of prospective sponsors of local Buckeye chapters. "Buckeyes," the name by which junior members will be known, are to be students in the fourth to eighth grades, with five as a minimum for a certified chapter. Robert L. Damm, the Society's supervisor of education and field work and a graduate of the 1959 Seminar for Historical Administrators, has general direction of the program.

Gertrude S. Carraway, curator of Tryon Palace, New Bern, N. C., relates that one of the hostesses, in pointing out various eighteenth-century antiques to visitors, called attention to a "Beer Trolley." It is a large copper pitcher mounted on a wooden stand with four small wheels, which could be rolled from one person to another on the floor or on a large table in the old days. One of the ladies in the group appeared quite interested and remarked, "Some of my customers might like that." When the hostess asked, "Do you sell beer?" the visitor replied with a smile, "No, I am Judge Susie Sharp."

At its twentieth annual business meeting in Iowa City, Iowa, in September, the American Association for State and Local History elected as its eighth president Frederick L. Rath, Jr., vice director of the New York State Historical Association in Cooperstown. Albert B. Corey, New York state historian, was elected secretary. S. K. Stevens, director of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, and James H. Rodabaugh, head of the division of history and science at the Ohio State Museum, retain their positions as treasurer and Association editor, respectively. Retiring councilors of the Association are Christopher C. Crittenden, Richard P. McCormick, and Howard H. Peckham. Four new council members are Donald C. Biggs, Frank N. Elliot, Herbert E. Kahler, and W. S. Tarleton.

A windjammer visited Old Fort Niagara this summer, reports Grove McClellan, executive vice president of Old Fort Niagara Association, Youngstown, N. Y. The eighteenth-century-style brigantine approached Old Fort Niagara under full sail, with a pirate flag at her mainmast. As the ship came closer into sight, the black flag was lowered and the emblem of Canada was hoisted to the masthead. The

square rigger was identified as the St. Lawrence II, out of Kingston, Ont., with a crew of Canadian Sea Cadets on a training cruise. Her skipper, Capt. Francis MacLachlin, professor at the University of Kingston, was hailed. After being told that the arrival of his ship had created a mild sensation at Old Fort Niagara, he consented to pay a short call at the U. S. Coast Guard Station near the Fort for the benefit of the many visitors at Old Niagara.

The Marine Historical Association's 31st annual meeting at Mystic Seaport, Mystic, Conn., in the late summer paid tribute to the United States Coast Guard which celebrated its 170th anniversary in 1960. Authorized by Congress on August 4, 1790, when it directed the construction of ships for the anti-smuggling campaign of the Department of the Treasury, the Coast Guard has continued to be under the Treasury's supervision, except in war time when it becomes a part of the U. S. Navy.

Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute, Utica, N. Y., on October 15 simultaneously opened its new Museum of Art, designed by Philip Johnson, A.I.A., and its restored mid-nineteenth century house museum, *Fountain Elms*. Completing the Institute's physical plant is the School of Art, opened in 1941 in two converted carriage houses of the Proctor families. The restoration of *Fountain Elms*, in the Tuscan Villa style, brings back to the area an example of the cultural heritage of the 1850's as reflected in its architecture and furnishings. Open to the public on the first floor are the main entrance hall, octagonal drawing room, dining room, library, and master bedroom. The remainder of the ground floor has been designed to fill the needs of the Senior Day Center, which meets every weekday afternoon. Part of the second floor has been converted into an office and a research library for the Oneida Historical Society. The three upstairs galleries were retained for historical exhibitions, utilizing not only items from the Institute and Oneida Historical Society collections, but selected regional and period pieces on loan from museums and private sources. The opening exhibition, "The Erie Canal," prepared by the Oneida Historical Society, includes old prints, early photographs and paintings, commemorative pieces, boat models, maps, manuscripts, broadsides, and various relics of life on the canal.

Harry Henry Schnabel, Jr., auditor at the 1960 Seminar for Historical Administrators, is the new assistant to the director of the Pilgrim Society in Plymouth, Mass., custodian of the Jabez Howland House operated by the Howland Society, and supervisor of archaeology and advisor of merchandising operations at Plimouth Plantation.

Leffingwell Inn, one of the first dwellings built in Norwich, Conn., was officially opened in May as a historic house, after a restoration project of more than two years. Dating back to 1675, the inn is maintained by the Society of the Founders of Norwich. It was slated for destruction in 1957 to make way for a highway ramp, but efforts of historical groups saved the structure. The state agreed to relinquish title to any organization interested in retaining the inn, if the group would move it from the highway right of way. In July 1957 the Society of the Founders moved the inn 200 feet to its present site and began restoration. It was partly completed for the city tercentenary in July 1959, with two rooms opened to the public. The restored colonial structure, costing $100,000, is a 30-minute drive from Mystic Seaport. More than 1000 persons attended the ceremonies and more than 100 applications for membership in the Founders' Society were received after announcement was made of the meeting and program.

Philadelphia Row, Washington, D. C.

John Howland Plantation House, 1631, Rocky Nook, Kingston, Mass. Exposed floor shows front entrance step, inside paving, brick fireplace, piers, and hearth

Philadelphia Row

In November, at the largest public hearing ever held in the District Building, almost a full-day session was devoted to the impact of the Northeast Freeway and the east leg of the Inner Loop on the nation's capital. A representative of the National Trust presented the case for reconsideration of the Inner Loop which threatened destruction of the 16 Federal-type houses on Eleventh Street, South East, known as Philadelphia Row. William E. Finley, executive director of the National Capital Planning Commission, states that the commission has recommended to the highway engineers a one-block shift to the west; this will save Philadelphia Row, save $2 million in acquisition costs for rights-of-way, will not invade Lincoln Park, and will spare a large modern school and lose an older smaller school. Philadelphia Row, built by Charles Gessford in 1865-66, is in the Capitol Hill Restoration area, and many of them have been restored by private owners.

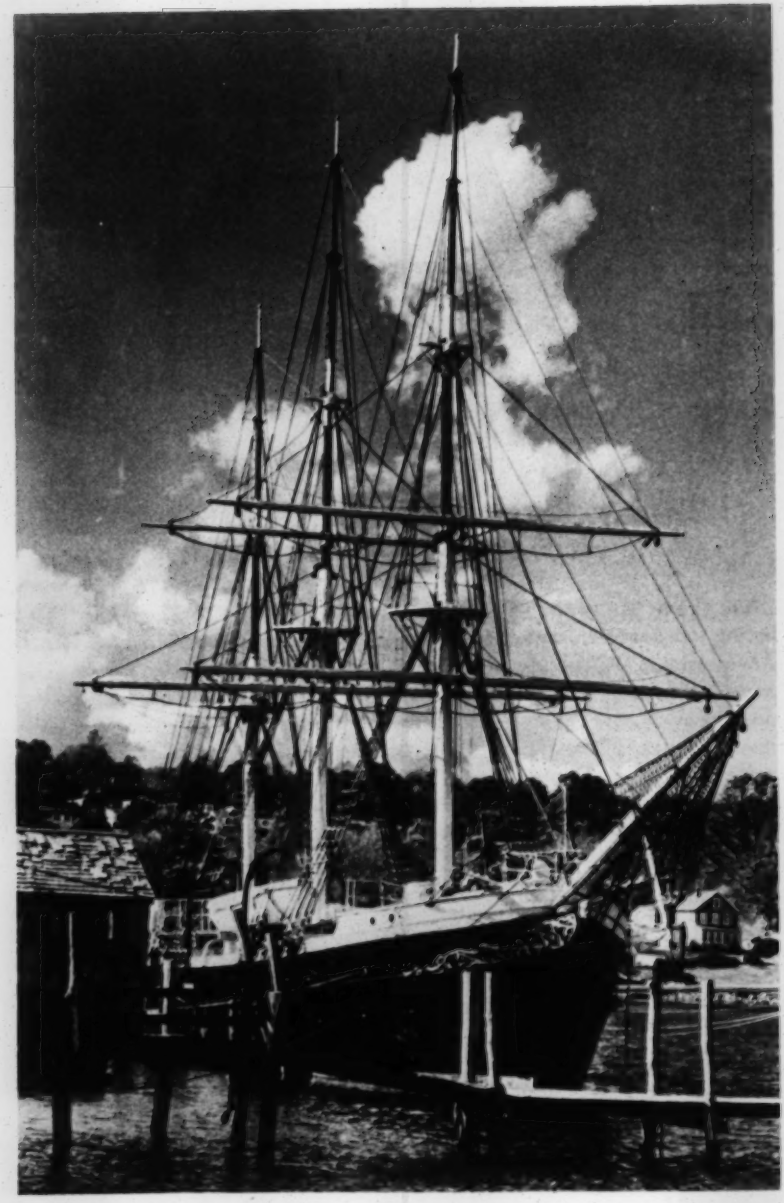
Archaeology at Plymouth

The Colony of Plymouth Plantation, having freed itself from the Merchant Adventurers in 1627, decided to expand its activities and to foster free enterprise among the colonists. They divided the cattle among the various households, assessed taxes, and drew lots for the lands extending along the shore in both directions. Each colonist then began to clear his own plantation for farming and to build his house and outbuildings.

In 1937 the Pilgrim John Howland Society retained Sidney T. Strickland, architect and historian, to carry out archaeological digs at the site. In 1940, Henry Hornblower, II, anthropologist, conducted excavations with the Peabody Museum of Harvard at the Edward Winslow site and subsequently at the R. M. site. Recently, archaeological exploration has been carried on under the auspices of Plimoth Plantation which has a trained archaeologist on its staff. In cooperation with the Howland Society, digs have been carried on, uncovering two house complexes of Joseph Howland. Test digs have been made at other sites in order to plan a long-range program. A cross cultural index survey is also contemplated.

Many thousands of artifacts have been recovered. In addition to a priceless supplement to the intelligence of the early Pilgrims' way of life, a great deal of information has been discovered about the houses and outbuildings which they built during the period 1630-75.

—Charles R. Strickland, A.I.A.



FOREIGN

For $1 visitors to the British Isles now may purchase a season ticket, valid for 12 months, admitting them to more than 600 historic monuments and ancient buildings in England, Scotland, and Wales. Visitors to such monuments normally pay admission prices ranging from 7 to 28 cents. The new season ticket admits tourists to places such as Tintern Abbey, thanks to William Wordsworth one of the most famous church ruins in England; Audley End, a mansion built by the Earl of Suffolk in 1603; Edinburgh Castle, seat of the Scottish sovereigns; Rievaulx Abbey, founded by the Cistercians in 1131, as well as the more widely known Stonehenge and Tower of London. The ticket can be obtained by sending $1 to the Ministry of Works, Lambert Bridge House, London, S. E. 1.

The observance of the 1,100th anniversary of Karaouine, the celebrated university at Fez, also marks a revolution in traditional Moslem higher education in Morocco. The ancient classrooms and dormitories of Karaouine have been set aside as a historical monument, and this fall all Karaouine students moved from the gloomy cubicles that have served for centuries as dormitories and classrooms to new university buildings on the outskirts of Fez. Historians do not know when the mosque became a university, but it is known that shortly after its construction scholars began gathering at the Karaouine mosque for debates on Koranic law. It is also known that before the universities of Oxford and Paris were founded, the free discussions at Karaouine had become formal courses on law, botany, medicine, astronomy, alchemy, and history. Students from Egypt, Syria, Tunisia, Algeria, and Moslem Spain flocked to Karaouine during its golden age, which lasted until the eighteenth century. It is said that many Europeans also came to the university during the Middle Ages. During Morocco's period of isolation and anarchy, which began around 1730, instruction at Karaouine deteriorated. The library was neglected and there was no formal curriculum. This situation generally prevailed, according to Moroccan scholars, under the French protectorate during the first part of this century.

Fisgard Island Lighthouse near Esquimalt, B. C., one of the first lighthouses on the British Columbia coast, has been designed as a historic site and will be preserved for posterity, Resources Minister Alvin Hamilton announced in the fall. The lighthouse was built in 1860 and went into operation in 1861. It and the Race Rocks Lighthouse in Juan de Fuca Strait were both built by the British Government in the same year and were the first lighthouses on the Pacific Coast of Canada. The light, which operates automatically, is maintained by the Department of Transport.

Left: The "Joseph Conrad," part of the marine exhibition at Mystic Seaport, Conn., operated by the Marine Historical Association. The deteriorating iron hull of the 88-year-old full-rigged ship is being preserved with a new corrosion-resistant protective spray coating, developed by Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation. The ship's iron plates were badly corroded and pitted, particularly beyond the water line. In some areas the plates were beyond the point where the welding of patch plates would be practical, particularly since the cost of each new plate, plus installation, would exceed $1,000. "It is entirely feasible that the entire hull can be encased in a complete Fiberglas envelope at a considerable saving over even partial replating," said Capt. James Kleinschmidt, assistant to the curator of Mystic Seaport and supervisor of the project.

IN DANGER

Columbus, Ohio "Among the largest and finest of the houses built during the heyday of the Greek Revival style in the Northwest is the Alfred Kelley House on Broad Street in Columbus, Ohio, in its day the most imposing house in the city," writes Abbott Lowell Cummings in 1953 in *The Alfred Kelley House*. "As the home of one of Ohio's foreranking statesmen and later, briefly, from 1890 to 1892, as the governor's residence this house has become richly endowed with historical associations. Throughout the lifetime of the Kelleys there was scarcely an important person in either state or local government who was not entertained here. Nor is there, perhaps, another house in the entire Northwest that can boast of having been pledged as collateral to save the reputation of a state. The Kelley House acquired this peculiar distinction following the financial panic of 1837 when Ohio looked to the New York market for loans to help meet the interest payment on her public debt. When eastern bankers seemed skeptical of Ohio's credit, Mr. Kelley pledged his entire personal fortune to secure the loan, and by so doing carried the state safely through the crisis."

Kelley House, *ca.* 1900

Today, eight years after this was written, Miss Mary B. Little, granddaughter of Alfred Kelley, writes, "Any thought of restoration or preservation is now long since past. Vandals have so despoiled, desecrated, and ruined the house that its present condition is almost beyond description. It was evident that soon little would be left of it on the inside; hence we, as descendents, received permission from the Catholic authorities to take what mementoes we wished."

In his book Mr. Cummings states, "Mr. Kelley was his own architect, and it is tempting to suggest that he represents a belated example in Ohio of the familiar eighteenth-century phenomenon: the gentleman-designer for whom architecture was a polite accomplishment. Mr. Kelley's biographers write at length of his diversity of interests and wide knowledge. Seemingly he belongs to that line of gentlemen-statesmen-dilettanti which included George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and in his own generation, Nicholas Biddle of Philadelphia."

Mr. Cummings had proclaimed in his 1953 book that "the problem of its preservation is not an easy one. City lots, of course, are always at a premium. The whole property, valued at $70,000 under the appraisement of 1860 and at $190,000 under that of 1870, is now in its reduced state appraised at a prohibitive figure. Columbus and the whole state are faced with a decision in many ways reminiscent of that which faced the city of Boston in the 1860's in the case of the Governor John Hancock House on Beacon Hill. Massachusetts has never ceased to regret the indifference which allowed that house to be destroyed. Now, at a time when we take a much more conscious pride in our cultural heritage, it would be a peculiar miscarriage of ideals to lose at one stroke the finest early house in Columbus and one of the finest

Greek Revival houses in the state. Despite certain inadequacies in lighting and ventilation the plan of the Kelley House is both spacious and flexible, and the proportions of the building are satisfying. There is an interesting and local relationship between the main portico and the masking stepped parapet which effectively break the unvaried uniformity of the larger structural mass. One also admires the way in which the three lesser porticos provide similarly welcome accents for the plainer faces of the building without that exaggeration which might have made them rival centers of interest. For all its size and classic severity there is a serene simplicity which constitutes much of the delight in the Kelley House: a simplicity which one can find in the pattern of the window openings and recessed panels, and in the restraint of ornamentation and consequent strengthening of those means which most directly affirm the tectonic character of the building; a simplicity so convincing, in fact, that we hardly notice that the Ionic order has been robbed of its proper and traditional enrichments! Even in its present worsened condition [of 1953] the Kelley House is manifestly deserving of careful and thorough preservation, both as the home of one of Ohio's foreranking pioneer statesmen and as an unusually fine example of an architectural style which is distinctively American."

Washington, D.C. Historically-minded Washingtonians, the Fine Arts Commission, and Georgetown civic associations recommend preservation of an empty two-story brick and frame house in Georgetown, whose owner plans it for parking space. "The house is one of the few remaining examples of the Federal architecture of the early nineteenth century," said Walter M. Macomber, chairman of the Georgetown panel appointed by the Fine Arts Commission. "Some of the cornices, the stairs and mantel, as well as the exterior, are still intact." The Georgetown Redevelopment Corporation, a non-profit organization which buys old buildings and sells them to persons who will preserve them, has made an offer to the owner who is not considering it since he needs the parking space. The site of the house was received by Ninian Beall, one of the original settlers in the area, in a grant from the King of England in 1703. His son George built a house on the site. Oliver Wendell Holmes, chief archivist of the social and economic records division of the National Archives, said the present house, which was probably built at the start of the nineteenth century, might contain parts of George Beall's structure.

Madison, Wis. The residence of the late U. S. Sen. William Freeman Vilas may be purchased and saved by the State Historical Society, if there is enough financial support. It is expected that the house, built in 1860, will be razed after it is sold and that a modern apartment building or hotel will be built on the site. If purchased, the Society would seek a contemporary use for the structure. Since 1926 it has been used as a residence for the University of Wisconsin graduate school women under the sponsorship of the American Association of University Women. Senator Vilas, one of Wisconsin's most famous citizens, also served as Secretary of the Interior under President Grover Cleveland. President and Mrs. Cleveland visited in the house as did Gen. U. S. Grant. "It is a beautiful place on a beautiful site, and it is well preserved. We would like to keep it intact and save it for the enjoyment of people in Madison—and the whole state," said Dr. Leslie Fishel, director of the Society.

James McCrea Sod House, near West Union, Custer County, Nebraska, 1888

Sod house, Fairbanks, D. T., on the Missouri River near Little Bend, *ca.* 1885

Sod house interior at the Kansas State Historical Society Museum, Topeka

"Soddies"

Thousands and thousands of pioneers in the Great Plains states lived in sod-huts or houses before wooden dwellings became common on the treeless prairies. The Homestead Act, enacted in 1862, made land available, the railroad made it accessible, and in 60 years, more than a million settlers took advantage of it. By its terms, every citizen or person who declared his intention to become a citizen could file claim to "one-quarter section [160 acres] of unappropriated Government land." The act also stated that after paying a small fee, the homesteader had to work his "claim" for five years before receiving the patent or certificate of ownership. A minimum requirement to establish ownership of land was a dwelling 12-feet square with a door and window.

The typical homesteader, in a stark land which was still the Indian's hunting ground, found almost no wood with which to build a house, so he constructed a rude, temporary dugout, covered with brush, hay, or sod. After he was established, the homesteader built a "soddy." Tightly-matted prairie sod was cut with a spade or sod plow into three-foot bricks, then laid while damp with the grass side down, forming walls two feet thick. The earth was held together by the thickly matted roots of the prairie grass. The blocks were laid with staggered joints, and cracks were filled with clay. Openings were usually covered with buffalo hides, but some settlers were opulent enough to have glass windows, doors, or a board floor. "There was probably more variety in the roofs of sod houses than there was in the structures themselves," writes Will G. Robinson in *The Wi-Iyohi,* the monthly bulletin of

the South Dakota Historical Society. "Wood, sod, paper, clay, earth, brush, flowers, weeds, prairie grass, and hay all had their part in sod-house roofs."

Although the sod "bricks" might last for 40 years, the houses had their share of field mice and fleas, they soaked up rain, and in a heavy storm the entire structure might dissolve in mud. The sod house lacked many of the refinements of later frame dwellings, but old-timers recall that it had a number of advantages. Its walls represented a highly effective type of insulation, so that it was cool in the summer and relatively warm in the winter. The earth floor made housekeeping difficult, but when a terrifying prairie fire swept over the country, it was a refuge that would not burn.

It is thought that more than a million sod-built houses once dotted the western plains from Canada to Mexico, but V. A. Kear of Colby, Kan., recent organizer of "The Sons and Daughters of the Soddies, Inc.," believes that probably no more than 11 remain. Membership in Soddies, Inc., is for those who were born or reared in a "soddy" or attended school in one. Mr. Kear, born in a sod house, started the organization when he noticed the unusual interest in a small model of one at the Colby fair grounds. In 1953 he built a sod house and furnished it with the tools, furniture, and utensils used by the pioneers at Colby as a museum and monument to that "great legion of courageous persons who homesteaded the treeless plains."

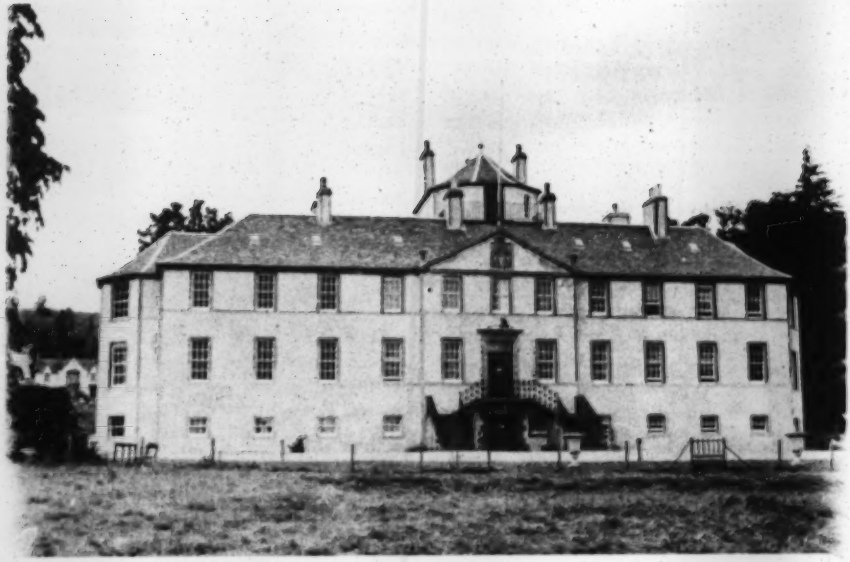
The interior of a sod house of the 1880's is exhibited at Topeka in the Kansas State Historical Society headquarters one of their series of "period rooms." Its inside walls are papered with old newspapers, following a widespread practice which according to the Society "represented a somewhat futile effort to keep the dirt and mud from seeping into the house." The newspapers used for this wall covering are all from the historical society's extensive collection of papers of the 1870's and 1880's.

The Colby house interior is just a bit more fancy in that it has a plastered wall. The plaster was applied directly to the sod without any lath after the excess grass had been singed off. The window, door frames, and rafters were fastened to the sod by long, hand-whittled wooden nails.

Both the Topeka and Colby examples are filled with a great amount of paraphernalia. Since a family ate, slept, and lived in the one room, it was fairly cluttered. The historical society's room includes a table of rough, unfinished walnut once used in a Kansas pioneer home, chairs that were brought West in a covered wagon, a buffalo hide for a floor rug, blanket rolls, washstand, candles and oil lamps, and kitchen utensils made by hand. The Colby house likewise contains a cast iron cookstove, fuel box, wash board, crank-type churn, butter molds, kraut cutter, old guns, powder horns, ox shoes, a rocking chair, an organ, and a soapstone griddle that required no grease to fry pancakes.

Prior to the use of barbed wire, homesteaders surrounded their sod-houses with hedges of the thorny Osage orange, which can still be seen in eastern Kansas, or put up mud fences—so unattractive that they gave rise to the expression "ugly as a mud fence."

—T. B. M.



Foulis Castle

The ancestral home of the Clan Munro, Foulis Castle, located near Inverness in the Scottish Highlands has undergone extensive restoration carried out with a grant from the British Ministry of Works and by world-wide donations. A total of $25,000 has been spent to date on the 30-room structure which dates back to 1754. The British Ministry of Works provided $18,000; the remainder came from the Clan Munro Association and Captain Patrick Munro, Laird of the Clan. Completion of the restoration of the exterior of the building will require an additional $12,000.

During the summer of 1959 several hundred of the Clan Munro Association met at the Castle to view the results. Captain Munro expressed his appreciation for assistance in the restoration of the building which he said "was rapidly falling into a bad state of disrepair." The castle is located in the middle of the Captain's 1000-acre estate, which is devoted primarily to raising sheep. The Captain, his wife, and several children live in another house on the estate near the entrance of the Foulis grounds.

The castle was built to the design of a Dutch architect, engaged by an earlier laird who was a student at Leiden University in Holland. Furnishings at the castle include portraits of generations of the Captain's ancestors as well as valuable antique china bearing the family's coat of arms. Progress is being made on setting up a proposed museum in the castle of family relics from all over the world.

Sir Leslie Knox Munro, former President of the General Assembly of the United Nations and one-time New Zealand ambassador to the United States, is a member of the Appeals Committee for the restoration. Trustees of the Restoration Fund are canny as any Scots as to how much has been collected for their work. One member says cautiously: "We are in a very substantial way." —Pat Munroe

PROGRESS REPORT

Management and labor joined in an August "plaster ripping party" at the Goodspeed Opera House, East Haddam, Conn., once the only opera center between New York and Boston. Sufficient funds had been collected since August 1959 to restore the opera house. To celebrate this happy achievement, the Foundation staged a good, old-fashioned Connecticut "barn razing." Before new pipes and wires could be installed, all old plaster and lath had to be ripped from the walls and ceilings. Management and labor were invited to do the job. Questions of hours, wages, and fringe benefits were buried, along with the hatchet, for the day while "everybody pitched in and picked the inside of the Opera House as clean as a nude chicken."

Everything was donated. The labor unions furnished the wrecking bars, wheelbarrows, trucks to haul the plaster to the town dump, and the skilled labor to do the hazardous work. The Johnson Construction Corporation built the chutes and erected the scaffolding which was donated by the Patent Scaffolding Company. Management "donated the liquid refreshments, the sweat of their brows and the grease of their elbows, and the wives of both labor and management donated the food."

There was no solicitation of funds, but the project was equal to a contribution of $5,000, which it would have otherwise cost. The Foundation announced that $385,000 had been raised toward the immediate goal of $500,000. The restoration work started in July with the reconstruction of the veranda and balcony on the river side of the building, as a promise of things to come. In January stars of the Metropolitan had aided a drive for the opera house fund in a musicale which realized more than $10,000. Guests had subscribed $100 each, and opera stars, Licia Albanese, Rise Stevens, Cornell MacNeil and Barry Morell, contributed their talents. The program has since been recorded on two 12-inch 33⅓ LP records, which cannot be purchased but are mailed personally inscribed to anyone who makes a contribution of $25 or more to the Goodspeed Opera House Foundation.

* * *

Century-old Marshall Row, four handsome brick residences on East Oglethorpe Avenue, facing Colonial Cemetery, Savannah, Ga., has been sold by the four members of Historic Savannah, who saved the downtown property from demolition in June. The old houses were purchased in the name of W. and J. Sloane, a New York firm with a dozen branches throughout the nation. Hy J. Sobiloff, poet and business man, is the president, art buyer, and art critic of Sloane. Sobiloff was in Savannah in May to address the Poetry Society of Georgia and at that time became interested in the Marshall Row property. Sobiloff bought the houses to restore them. The sellers, officers of Historic Savannah, sold the property for exactly what they paid for it. "Our only purpose in acquiring the property was to prevent the destruction of Marshall Row, one of the city's mellow links with the past. Had these houses not been saved, we would have lost forever a very important bit of the city's best architecture and the cause of preservation would have suffered a setback from which we would never have fully recovered," said Albert Stoddard, president of Historic Savannah and one of the four men saving the property. Conrad Aiken, poet, once said "that block of houses in conjunction with the Colonial Cemetery is one of the most precious bits of old Savannah and should be kept intact."

Pershing's Boyhood Home

The boyhood home of Gen. John Joseph Pershing, Missouri's most famous native-born soldier, became a state memorial in September. It is an 11-room, two-story frame house of rural Gothic architecture, common in the 1860's and a style still seen in many parts of the country. The structure was acquired by the Missouri State Park Board in 1952 from a private owner who had planned to raze it.

The State Park Board replaced rotting weatherboards and added a new roof. The house was given three coats of paint and trimmed as it was in the early 1860's when the family of John F. Pershing moved in. A system of indirect lighting was installed, and hot water heating pipes were plastered into the ceiling of each room to eliminate visible heat vents.

One of the four bedrooms is used as a museum to interpret the military life and career of General Pershing. Several rooms will be used by the caretaker as living quarters. The remainder of the house is furnished to enable the public to view the house as it was in Pershing's youth.

The General was born in a Burlington railroad section house outside Laclede. His father was a partner in a construction firm building a railroad. When John Joseph was several years old, the family moved into Laclede to the house where he lived until he was 17. At that time he became a teacher at a Negro school. Later when enrolled at the State Normal Training School at Kirksville, he won an appointment to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. Before he was made Chief-of-Staff of the Army in 1921 and in 1922 refused an opportunity to run for the presidency, he fought Indians on the frontier; saw service in Cuba and the Philippine Islands; led American troops on the Mexican border; and in 1927, when America entered World War I, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Force.

When in command of the Southwest Division along the Mexican border in 1914, Pershing received word of the death of his wife and three little daughters in a hotel fire in San Francisco where they were residing in his absence. His son Warren was the only survivor.

Retirement came in 1924, and Pershing wrote his life story for which he won the Pulitzer Prize in history in 1932. In World War II, Pershing was one of the first to volunteer and Franklin D. Roosevelt was quick to accept Pershing as a consultant. He lived to see American troops again victorious in world conflict. He spent his last years at Walter Reed Hospital and died there in 1948 at the age of 87.

Pershing House, Laclede, Mo.

NATIONAL REGISTRY

Historic landmarks of national significance and interest may be registered by the National Park Service under the National Registry of Historic Landmarks, a plan announced recently by the Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton. The Registry is designed to recognize and endorse the preservation and protection of structures and sites now administered by the states, other public agencies, or historical societies, and to encourage private owners of historic landmarks to maintain such properties.

"The establishment of this registry," said Secretary Seaton, "serves a long-felt need for the federal government to give moral support and recognition to organizations now concerned with the preservation of archaeological and historic properties. Because of the number of important historic landmarks in our great nation, it is manifestly impossible for the government to acquire or manage these sites or support them financially, although they are an integral part of the American heritage."

Issuance of certificates, periodic inspection, and arrangements for the site owner to acquire a suitable marker will be the limit of the federal involvement. Participation in the program is entirely voluntary.

Tourists and students will be provided with a list of the more important of the large number of landmarks recognized by a variety of organizations throughout the country.

The Registry is an outgrowth of the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings program of the National Park Service. That program, authorized by the Historic Sites Act of 1935, directs "a survey of historic and archaeological sites, buildings, and objects for the purpose of determining which possess exceptional value as commemorating or illustrating the history of the United States." The National Survey is preparing a number of "theme studies" covering all the major periods of human history of our country. Although many sites are studied, only a few are designated as having "exceptional value." Five theme studies covering the English, French, and Spanish Exploration and Settlement; the Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775; and the Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830, have been completed. Themes presently under study include Indigenous Peoples and Cultures; Commerce, Industry, and Agriculture; Travel and Communication; Development and Conservation of Natural Resources; the Arts and Sciences; and Development of the United States to World Power. Completion of additional theme studies will be announced from time to time with their accompanying lists of landmarks of exceptional value.

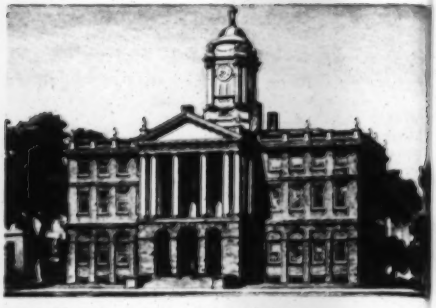
In the English, French, and Spanish themes on Exploration and Settlement, 52 sites are listed as possessing exceptional value. Seventeen of them are represented and interpreted in the National Park System and related areas. The remaining 35 sites are eligible for Registered National Historic Landmark status. In the Development of the English Colonies, 1700-1775, 50 sites are recommended of which five are in the National Park System and three have been designated as national historic sites in non-federal ownership. The remaining 42 sites are eligible for registration status. In the Advance of the Frontier, 1763-1830, 22 sites are recommended, of which seven are in the National Park system. The remaining 15 sites are eligible for registration status.

Bulfinch State Houses

Two New England state houses, both designed by Charles Bulfinch, are being returned to their former appearances. The exterior and interior of the Old State House at Hartford were restored from 1918-34, but little was done to refurnish the interior or reconstruct it in the manner of its intended use. The Connecticut Historical Society and its president, Newton C. Brainard, have long been interested in restoring the Old State House as a museum. The restoration has now become an active goal of the Society, and Mr. Brainard is paying the cost of refurnishing the Senate Chamber as a memorial to the services of members of the Brainard and Bulkeley families to the State of Connecticut in this building.

Construction of the State House, from plans by Bulfinch, was authorized by the legislature and work was started in 1792. The appropriation proved inadequate, and an attempt was made in 1793 to secure additional funds by means of a lottery. This did not succeed and Jeremiah Halsey, of Norwich, and Andrew Ward, of Guilford, offered to complete the building, taking as security, title to the so-called "Gore Lands." This security also failed and Ward withdrew. Halsey completed the building and was reimbursed in part by the state. Halsey's bills for the furniture, still in the state records, had been assumed to be the original bills. When the invoices of the actual makers came to light recently, it was apparent that the furniture was charged to Halsey who in turn billed the state.

Discovery of these original bills gave a detailed list of the contents of the Senate Chambers, creating a picture of the room very different from previous assumptions. The exact pieces and their makers are now known.



Hartford State House, Conn.

Efforts to secure the original furniture resulted in the acquisition of 16 pieces—four window stools and 12 chairs, including those used by the governor, speaker, and lieutenant governor. The balance of 10 chairs and six stools has been reproduced, as have a 12-foot oval mahogany table, a 10-foot secretary's table, and two clerk's tables of cherry wood. Although none of the tables and desks have survived, the original bills of 1796 of Lemuel Adams and Samuel Kneeland, Hartford cabinetmakers, provided sufficient description for their reproduction.

The Bulfinch section of the Massachusetts State House, one of the most famous Boston landmarks which crowns Beacon Hill, and according to Oliver Wendell Holmes was "the hub of the universe," was restored in time for summer tourists this year. What started as a $60,000 project in 1957 cost approximately $675,515. As recorded into the State House manual, the original cost of the building was $133,333.33. It was designed by Bulfinch in 1787 although not erected until 1795. Paul Revere laid the cornerstone and later coppered the great dome, now gilded with gold leaf, that rose above it. The two marble-faced wings which flank the center portion are later additions.

In the restoration, the plinths of the 12 fluted columns on the forward edge

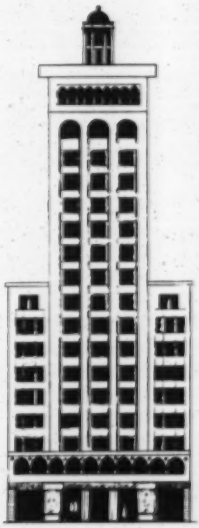
of the porch were to be replaced. Preliminary test borings indicated that the columns were in good condition. When work was begun, however, advanced decay was found in the 11 original columns. They were single trees, 20 feet high and 27 inches in diameter. The centers had been bored lengthwise, to insure ventilation, but after 162 years the elements prevailed. Fourteen other columns, some half-round, others quarter-round, against the brick front of the building had also rotted. A survey of the entire front of the building revealed that "some uprights were held together by layers of paint." Although there was no immediate danger, because the columns bore little weight, the legislature appropriated more money to carry out the work. The new columns were made of cast iron and the capitals of aluminum. Each piece was cast separately, then polished to insure a perfect fit.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITY

Redevelopment plans submitted to the city planning commission of Washington, Mo., contemplate creating a historic district of Jefferson Street from Fifth to Main Streets. The plan was presented by Malcolm C. Drummond of Harland Bartholomew & Associates of St. Louis. In advocating retention of the group of century-old buildings on Jefferson Street, Drummond stated, "It would be the greatest economic development you could possibly make—it would surpass any factory or factories you could bring into the community. More than that, the proper development of this area would bring industries into your area without much effort on your part." The project has substantial support with citizens' groups, and the two local papers, *The Citizen* and *The Missourian*, have published a series of illustrated articles giving full details of the proposed plan.

The Cook County Superior Court in Chicago handed down a decision last year in a case involving the old Garrick Building, designed by Louis Sullivan and Dankmar Adler, a structure designated as a landmark in 1958 by the Commission on Chicago Architectural Landmarks. The owners of the building wished to raze it. The city refused to issue a wrecking permit. The owners sued to get a permit, but the Court upheld the city. The Court ruled that the city, for aesthetic reasons, could deprive an owner of the right to destroy his own property—a legal right is not an absolute right when the public's aesthetic rights are involved.

Carl Feiss, A.I.A., A.I.P., newly elected trustee of the National Trust, served as planning consultant to the village of Bratenahl, Ohio. In a report submitted to the Mayor, Council, and Planning Commission of the village in 1960, Feiss stated that the relation of the village to the city of Cleveland "provides an unparalleled opportunity on the Great Lakes for imaginative development of the highest possible quality and character."



The Garrick

McAllister House

The National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Colorado recently undertook the restoration and preservation of the McAllister house, one of the three oldest houses in Colorado Springs. Contributions from the El Pomar Foundation and Shephard's Citation assisted the Colonial Dames in the acquisition of the property. It will be exhibited as a house museum, illustrating life in Colorado in its earliest days.

The house was built in 1873 by Maj. Henry McAllister who came to Colorado from Philadelphia, after serving with Gen. William J. Palmer during the Civil War. Major McAllister became president of the Colorado Springs Company which General Palmer had organized to sell land along the right of way of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad in Colorado. George Summers, architect, was brought to Colorado Springs by the company because the houses were being poorly constructed. Summers, whose services were offered to anyone wishing to build, designed the McAllister house. According to tradition, there was no kiln in Colorado and Major McAllister had brick brought from Philadelphia by train. The house was owned by the family from the time of its construction until acquired by the Colonial Dames. For many years, however, it was rented to an individual who operated a candy business there.

"General Palmer, 1836-1909," states *The Book of Colorado Springs,* "was the originator, and one of the most potent factors during the four decades in the upbuilding of this city, and not only the town, but the state, and the entire West. He touched and inspired in almost every line of activity the growth and development of the region. When General Palmer first came to this barren land in the summer of

1869, what did he find? A forsaken little town, Colorado City, of 100 inhabitants or less, no news-sheet, no telegraph-operator, though there was a line to Denver; at Manitou a single cabin, built by Dick Wooten, famous hunter and trapper and contemporary of Kit Carson, a few claims taken up along Shook's run; some unprofitable ranches in the Fountain Valley. Ancient trails made by Spaniards in early explorations to the north possibly crossed over where the college campus now is, and old Indian trails ran up the valley to the healing springs of Manitou. With the clearness of foresight, and prophetic vision of a great empire builder, he saw the tremendous possibilities of the spot. We know what followed: how he bought the worthless tract at the foot of the Peak, realizing all its immense possibilities for beauty, and utility, and health. Upon it he laid out the town with broad avenues, and ample streets, which he bordered with trees. A network of canals and ditches followed—a park-system also was planned, and all this was at no expense to the people.

"Soon after the town was laid out, a newspaper came at his bidding, Colorado College was provided for, churches of each denomination were offered building-sites from the county. Railroad offices followed the arrival of the first Rio Grande trains. He acquired Manitou, and instituted an extensive advertising campaign of the unique colony."

[redacted]

John Maass of Philadelphia submitted this early example of drastic enforcement of laws for historic preservation, with the observation that the time was just 1500 years ago, and with an implication of regret that this type of law enforcement would probably not be possible today:

The fairest forms of architecture were rudely defaced for the sake of some paltry, or pretended repairs; and the degenerate Romans, who converted the spoil to their own emolument, demolished with sacrilegious hands, the labors of their ancestors. Majorian who had often sighed over the desolation of the city, applied a severe remedy to the growing evil. He reserved to the prince and senate the sole cognizance of the extreme cases which might justify the destruction of an ancient edifice; imposed a fine of fifty pounds of gold (£2000), on every magistrate who should presume to grant such illegal and scandalous license; and threatened to chastise the criminal obedience of their subordinate officers, by a severe whipping and the amputation of both their hands. In the last instance, the legislator might seem to forget the proportion of guilt and punishment; but his zeal arose from a generous principle and Majorian was anxious to protect the monuments of those ages in which he would have desired and deserved to live.

—from Gibbon's *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*

WALLA WALLA AND PIPESTONE

"How would you like to see an industry with an annual payroll of $1,000,000 in Walla Walla? And not be faced with expanding existing streets, etc.?"

Vance Orchard, roving reporter for the Walla Walla *Union-Bulletin,* with the aid of William J. Kennedy, superintendent of Whitman National Monument, answers the above questions with a comparison of Walla Walla and Pipestone. The following quotes appeared originally in a column entitled "Whitman Monument can be Important."

"Pipestone, Minn., a city of 6,200 people is far removed from Walla Walla in distance and in size, but adjacent to it is an attraction which is comparable. Just outside its city limits is the Pipestone National Monument, established in 1937 to preserve the site of the quarry from whence came the stone for the peace pipes of the Indians of the Plains states. Just outside the city limits of Walla Walla is the Whitman National Monument, established just 20 years ago to preserve the mission and the memory of the work of Dr. Marcus Whitman.

"Pipestone Monument drew annual visitation in the 10-year period from 1946 of 3,182 to 61,000. Last year the attendance at the monument, tucked away in the far southwestern corner of Minnesota, drew a whopping 140,000! Whitman Monument attendance has risen each year, reaching its highest last year when 41,143 visitors registered at the site.

"The comparison of the two monuments is somewhat parallel except for the number of visitors last year. The big jump at Pipestone Monument was because it was improved considerably under the National Park Service Mission 66 program of improving its facilities nationwide by the year 1966. A program quite similar to Pipestone's is projected at Whitman under the Mission 66 program with some differences. Considerably more money is contemplated for Whitman than at Pipestone.

"Where Pipestone got a new visitor center building, parking area, and new roads and landscaping under a $251,000 program, Whitman will receive the same plus other items under a program approximating $400,000. The program will include restoration of the Old Oregon Trail route through the mission to its 1843 appearance, as well as a visitor center building. Other improvements involve the acquisition of an additional 46 acres of land adjoining the Great Grave site, across the road from the mission grounds.

"With Pipestone drawing well over 100,000 a year with facilities comparable to Whitman, it seems highly likely that at least that number can be drawn to the Walla Walla area with completion of the expansion planned at Whitman. . . .

"Robert C. Palmer, president of the Pipestone Civic and Commerce Association states, 'It is difficult for me to say what the monument means to the city of Pipestone but we are convinced that it means several hundred thousands of dollars a year in additional income for all businesses.'

"From the Pipestone County *Star:* 'Attendance at the Pipestone National Monument has doubled since 1957 and more than tripled since 1954. Observers believe that within a few years as many as 250,000 visitors a year will stop here. This increasing popularity of the monument is a boon for the businessman on Main Street. During the tourist season rooms in local hotels and motels are often hard to find. Stores are crowded with tourists buying souvenirs, trinkets, clothing, and food. One city official predicted that within the next few years the tourist

business will be Pipestone's largest industry with a community income of better than a million dollars annually. The city of Pipestone last year had gross retail sales in excess of $14 million . . . extremely high figures for a town of 6,200!'

"One can predict that when the Whitman Monument's expansion plans are realized under Mission 66 and its annual visitation figures read in the 200,000 bracket, with half of the visitors coming from outside the immediate area, you can rapidly calculate that $1,200,000 is an estimated annual income from tourists coming to the monument. Two hundred thousand visitors at the Whitman National Monument each year is not an improbable figure to hit within the first five years after completion of the monument's expansion. Annual visitation was expected to hit 100,000 at Pipestone by 1966. The attendance figure for 1958, the year it was dedicated, was 126,000."

INDUSTRIAL ARCHAEOLOGY

A Summer School in Industrial Archaeology is being arranged by the University of Manchester Extra-mural (Extension Department) July 15-29, 1961. The University plans that the main body of participants will be from the United States and Canada, although a number of British may be admitted. Members of the School will live in Woolton Hall, a newly built Hall of Residence at the University.

While industrial archaeology is concerned with the industrial remains of any date, the most urgent need according to the University is for work on the neglected period from the sixteenth to the nineteenth centuries. "As the pioneering stage of industrialization in the world took place in Britain during this time, the study of the surviving remains is of international importance, and the surveying and recording of such monuments could be carried out on the widest possible scale at an early date." With this end in view, the Council for British Archaeology recently formed a Research Committee on Industrial Archaeology to co-ordinate the work of the many different groups and individuals interested in the subject from such points of view as that of the technologist, the economic historian, the geographer, the architect, and the planner. A pilot survey of Staffordshire will soon be undertaken in collaboration with the County Council, and smaller surveys are being organized in Lancashire and Gloucestershire. The preparation of a handbook to guide the amateur industrial archaeologist is in preparation.

Manchester is an appropriate center for the study of Industrial Archaeology. The city possesses the first important British canal, the Bridgewater, and the first railway station in the world, the terminus of the Liverpool and Manchester. In the immediate vicinity are examples of early factory buildings and specimens of the work of canal and railway engineers. The early industrial areas of the West Midlands, with important sites such as Coalbrookdale and Wedgwood's original works at Etruria, the cotton mills of Derbyshire, and the docks and warehouses at Liverpool are in easy reach for day trips. A feature of the course will be organized excursions to sites of interest over a wide area of northern and central England.

Charge for membership in the seminar will be £35, U. S. $100, or Canadian $96. This covers board, residence, tuition, and excursions. Applications may be sent to the Director of Extra-Mural Studies, the University, Manchester 13, England, no later than February 28. Money should not be sent with applications.

The Louise du Pont Crowninshield Award

The first Louise du Pont Crowninshield award of the National Trust for Historic Preservation was presented to the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union at the banquet held October 22, 1960, in connection with the Trust annual meeting in Pittsburgh. Ronald F. Lee, secretary of the Board of Trustees, and chairman of its Awards Committee, gave a brief history of the award, following which David E. Finley, chairman of the Board, presented the sculptured testimonial, citation and stipend of $1,000 to Mrs. Albert Harkness of Providence, R. I., vice regent of the Association.

Mr. Finley read the citation which states:

The National Trust for Historic Preservation in the United States established the Louise du Pont Crowninshield Award to recognize superlative achievement in the preservation and interpretation of sites, buildings, objects and antiquities significant in American history and culture.

It is fitting that the first Award be presented to the association which laid the foundation stone of today's conservation achievements through the first example of historic preservation by a private society in the United States. For more than a century, this Association has adhered to its lofty initial objectives. Unswervingly, it has sustained high preservation standards and has distinguished itself for its educational work. Under its skillful guardianship, *Mount Vernon* has benefited and inspired millions of American citizens, and has informed countless visitors from abroad. To recognize these outstanding contributions to the perpetuation of our national heritage this first Crowninshield Award is presented to the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union.

The award was an eagle in sculptured bronze, gold plated. The sculpture is ten inches high, including the base of polished green stone called *Verde delle Alpi*, on which bronze plaques are mounted with the name of the award and the recipient organization. The sculptor, Albino Manca, born in Sardinia, Italy, studied at the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Rome, and later taught there. He is noted for his animal and bird sculptures. Manca is at work currently on a giant "Diving Eagle" which will be the focal point of the east coast memorial to be erected in Battery Park, New York City, to honor servicemen lost in Atlantic coastal waters, whose bodies were never recovered. Its axis will center on the Statue of Liberty.

East Front of *Mount Vernon*, 1858

PROPOSED PRESERVATION

Oberlin, Ohio The Oberlin Historical Society has launched a drive to raise $8,000-$10,000 to preserve the residence of the late James Monroe, educator and legislator, whose association with Oberlin extended from 1844 until his death in 1898. The house, constructed presumably in the 1860's, was to be razed to clear the site for the new $3,500,000 Oberlin College Conservatory of Music. The historical group, however, indicated an interest in saving the structure and proposed that it be moved to a new location and converted into a museum. College officials obliged, not only by giving the building to the society, but also offered the group a new site about 300 feet south of its present location. Professor Monroe, a graduate of Oberlin, was appointed to the faculty and elected to the chair of rhetoric and belles lettres, which he held until 1862. During the last six years at Oberlin he served as Republican representative in the Ohio legislature. He resigned his Oberlin post to accept the position of U. S. consul to Rio de Janeiro, serving eight years. He then was elected U. S. representative to Congress where he served 10 years before returning to the Oberlin faculty as professor of political science. He was prominent in the founding of the Republican Party, was a devout abolitionist on the question of slavery, and represented the typical Oberlin attitude regarding racial equality.

Flemington, N. J. The state's last covered bridge may be saved. The bridge was built in the early eighteenth century over the Wickecheoke Creek in Delaware Township. It stood for decades but was heavily damaged last winter when a big truck passed over it. The structure was then dismantled and stored, and for a while it looked as if it would go the way of all other covered bridges in New Jersey. Recently, however, the Hunterdon County Board of Freeholders stated that the State Highway Commissioner had agreed to seek the approval of antiquarians for putting the bridge back in place, with heavy steel underpinnings.

Westminster, Md. The 1764 home of John Evans, the first native-born American convert to Methodism, should become a "shrine" Methodists could be proud of, writes the Carroll County *Times* in an editorial. The Evans' house, built of unhewn logs and hewn rafters, was a regular preaching appointment for 41 years, beginning in 1768. Bishop Francis Asbury is known to have preached there. Members of the Evans family lived in the structure until the property was divided late in the nineteenth century. In 1895 William Yohn bought the property but built a new house nearby, leaving the old one standing in an open field. Later he sold the house with 10 feet on each side of it to the American Methodist Historical Society. To reach the house today one must wade through clover; the interior needs restoration and refurnishing.

Currently Methodists are considering three alternatives: move the house to the campus of Western Maryland College at Westminster; move it to the new Methodist Center in Washington, D. C.; or if left where it is, to what use could it be put in its present location?

New Orleans, La. Work is to start "as soon as practicable" on the $300,000 restoration of the Le Petit Theatre de Vieux Carre, architects for the restoration being Koch and Wilson. Approval of the Vieux Carré Commission for preliminary plans has been received. The structure will be restored as nearly as possible to its appearance in 1789 when it was constructed by Don Josef de Orue y Garbea, head accountant of the royal finance and army of the King of Spain. The old iron balcony on this survivor of Spanish colonial days was constructed by Marcellinio Hernandez who made the balconies for the Cabildo. Fire on Good Friday 1790 damaged the building, but it was repaired. Le Petit Theatre was organized in 1919 and first presented its plays in the Lower Pontalba building. It purchased its present site in 1922, restored it then, and built the adjacent theatre auditorium building which will remain unchanged in the restoration planned.

Yonkers, N. Y. The old Marble School of Eastchester will be preserved and is being restored by the Eastchester Historical Society. The school was built of blocks of marble from the Eastchester quarries instead of from logs or hand-cut lumber as many pioneer schools were built. It was erected in 1835 and was known as a "rate school" because each pupil paid from $3 to $4 and furnished his own books and supplies. In 1869 it was taken down, piece by piece, and moved one-half a mile to a new site where it is now located. It has been idle since 1884, although in the hands of private owners who have preserved it. In 1952 it was bequeathed to the town of Eastchester, and in 1959 the town turned it over to the newly organized historical society. The important problem now seems to be "who has the Marble School bell?"

Norfolk, Va. The Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences Board of Trustees asked the city council recently for $50,000 to restore the 1792 Myers House. Finlay F. Ferguson, Jr., A.I.A., who prepared a condition report on the building, recommended a restoration program which would eventually cost approximately $100,000. The Georgian town house, although sound physically, needs its first floor joists strengthened, its electrical wiring system renovated, a dehumidification system linked to the heating unit, and an airconditioning system. Airconditioning and dehumidification are necessary to preserve the structure's antiques and paintings by Gilbert Stuart and Thomas Sully. New guttering, repairs to the slate roof, stone arches and masonry, and repainting are also recommended. Broken sills and cracked window glass and other signs of wear and tear would be corrected. A new kitchen, store room, and other facilities would be provided for groups attending civic social functions in the house. The Myers House was built by Moses Myers, a wealthy Norfolk merchant who made, and lost, two fortunes.

Thompson, Conn. The Thompson Hill Congregational Church is sponsoring a campaign for funds to restore the structure's steeple which was destroyed in the hurricane of 1938. Designed in the manner of Christopher Wren, it was built more than a hundred years ago. The church has retained Charles Strickland, A.I.A., architect for the restoration of the steeple of the Old North Church in Boston, to make a copy of the original steeple. The old bell has been saved

and will be hung again in the belfry. The estimated cost is $50,000.

Carmi, Ill. Ratcliff's Inn, erected in 1828, will be restored by the White County Historical Society to its appearance when Abraham Lincoln stayed there in 1840. The old inn will become a museum. Mrs. Helen Duprey Bullock held consultation with the Society and lectured to them in November.

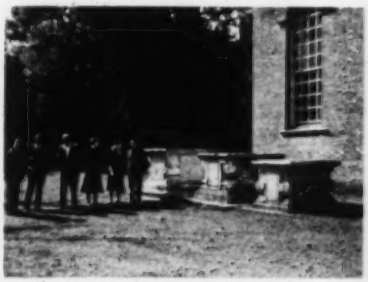
MEMBERSHIP

New member organizations of the National Trust are the Antique Automobile Club of America, Inc. (Pa.); Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, Memphis Chapter; Descendants of Lords of the Maryland Manors (D. C.); George Eastman House (N. Y.); La Crosse Historical Society (Wisc.); National Society of the Daughters of the American Colonists (D. C.); Shaker Community, Inc. (Mass.); Old Dartmouth Historical Society (Mass.); The Presbyterian Church of Gettysburg (Pa.); W. Parsons Todd Foundation, Inc. (N. J.); Westmoreland County Museum of Art (Pa.); and the Women's Club, Fort Myer (Va.).

NORTHERN NECK TOURISTS

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, honorary member of the Board of Trustees of the National Trust, spent a two-day autumn holiday touring the Northern Neck of Virginia. She was accompanied on her trip by Robert R. Garvey, Jr., executive director of the Trust, and by Mrs. Margaret Cherry Brown of Washington, D. C. In Fredericksburg the group visited the James Monroe Law Office, where the president of the James Monroe Memorial Foundation, Laurence Gouverneur Hoes, presented 13 volumes of the *Foreign Relations of the United States—the Paris Peace Conference* to Mrs. Wilson for the library of the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace in Staunton, Va. The group also visited *Kenmore* and the Mary Washington House, before leaving for Irvington, Va. The party were guests of E. A. Stephens at the Tides Inn, where members of the Christ Church Foundation attended a dinner in Mrs. Wilson's honor. The following day, accompanied by members of the Foundation, the group visited historic Christ Church; Dr. J. C. Harrington of the National Park Service showed them where the original wall and monumental entrance to the church had been discovered during the recent archaeological excavation of the site. Plans for the restoration and additional buildings by architect Frederick D. Nichols, A.I.A., were shown. En route back to Washington, they saw other historic monuments and lunched at *Stratford*.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and party at Christ Church. Left to right: J. C. Harrington, Robert R. Garvey, Jr., Wesley M. Oler, Mrs. Margaret Cherry Brown, Mrs. Wilson, and the Rev. James Fitzhugh Ferneyhough



THE HORSE ON THE BARROOM FLOOR

The turreted old Montana Hotel of Anaconda, Mont., after being threatened with destruction, was given a new lease on life December 1 with the establishment of "The Montana Hotel Corporation." The incorporators will act as a temporary board of directors for the first three months until their successors are elected and qualified. The amount of capital stock is $300,000 divided into 30,000 shares. Plans call for its renovation and modernization to the extent necessary to make the building once again operate as a credit to the community. The corporation was formed as a direct result of several large citizens' meetings where it was agreed that Anaconda needed a hotel and that the present structure, if renovated and redecorated, was the logical solution to the need for a center of community activity and a place where conventioners, tournament fans, fishermen, hunting enthusiasts, tourists, and salesmen could be housed. The par value of $10 a share was agreed at an organizational meeting to enable people of all means to have the chance to buy shares in the corporation, making it a community-owned and backed venture.

The old castle-like building has many possibilities. It has been suggested that the first floor above the lobbies and dining rooms be used for business offices for attorneys, insurance agents, loan companies, opticians, etc. The second floor is proposed for transient rooms, and the third to be remodeled for permanent apartments for older people. A large dining room will serve a capacity of 300, and a smaller one 60 people. There is a modern coffee shop, and the hotel has 125 bedrooms.

Montana Hotel, Anaconda

The structure is in sound condition and has withstood several earthquakes. Engineers who recently appraised it estimate it would cost a million and a quarter to build today and predict that the present structure will remain intact for at least a hundred years. The immediate need is for a self-service elevator. The plumbing is adequate but antiquated. The electric wiring should be renewed and a few other changes made.

The hotel was built in 1888 and opened with a grand ball in 1889. It is estimated that it cost Marcus Daly, founder of Anaconda Copper Mining Company Smelter, about $300,000. Since the Montana Hotel was originally intended to house legislators if Anaconda had become the capital of Montana, no expense was spared in its construction. The bar was modeled after The Hoffman House Bar in New York City and covers the south wall. It is thought that Daly commissioned Tiffany and Sons to design the life size head of "Tammany," his favorite horse, in varicolored woods on the barroom floor. Tammany Lounge is still decorated and furnished in rich fabrics, woods, and marbles of its Victorian days.

This type of community effort is new in Anaconda. Since Marcus Daly came 75 years ago, the Anaconda Company has provided for the community —its water system, hospital, country club, hotel, stadium, and the park. His famous stables have been destroyed, as

well as his big house which was torn down to clear a site for a high school gymnasium.

Anaconda is a natural mountain resort area with many attractions, including boating, water skiing, and fishing on nearby lakes and hunting in Deer Lodge National Forest; there are gold panning streams as well as amethyst finds in the area; pack trips go into the primitive Pintlar area; and the cooper smelter is an industrial attraction.

1961 SEMINAR

A third Seminar for Historical Administrators will be held at Williamsburg, Va., during the summer of 1961. As last year, this program will be given under the joint sponsorship of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, Colonial Williamsburg, and the American Association for State and Local History.

Designed to introduce a selected group of graduate students to the challenging opportunities available in the rapidly expanding field of the administration of historical agencies, 12 fellowships are granted to students with a minimum of one year of graduate training, or its equivalent, in American History, American Studies, American Art and Architectural History, or allied fields.

Six persons in the field will be admitted as auditors to attend the meetings at their own expense or at the expense of their sponsoring institution. Auditors have the same responsibilities and privileges as grantees.

Applications will be accepted until March 15. Announcement of awards will be made April 1, 1961. For application blanks and additional information, write: The Coordinator, Seminar for Historical Administrators, National Trust for Historic Preservation, 2000 K Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

—W. J. M.

Publications

Sketches of Iowa Landmarks. William J. Wagner, A.I.A. The Home Federal Savings and Loan Association of Des Moines, Iowa. 1959

The Poweshiek County Bank in Grinnell, Iowa, is one of 13 landmarks included in Volume II of *Sketches of Iowa Landmarks,* published by the Home Federal Savings and Loan Association of Des Moines, in cooperation with the Iowa Society for the Preservation of Historical Landmarks (a Trust member) and the Iowa Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The bank is one of the "Jewel Boxes" of Louis H. Sullivan, the beloved "Master" of Frank Lloyd Wright, and the only architect other than himself whom Wright acknowledged. Sullivan brought modern architecture to Iowa. Of five buildings in four Iowan cities, Algona, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, and Grinnell, the bank at Grinnell has been least altered.

Sketches, both drawn and written, are by William J. Wagner.

Covered Bridges in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. Leslie C. Swanson. Swanson Publishing Co., Moline, Ill. 40 pp., illus. maps. $1.50

Illinois once had approximately two hundred covered bridges, but at the time of the publication of this book only nine remain. Mr. Swanson notes that the number in neighboring Iowa has dwindled to 12, and in Wisconsin all but one has disappeared. Mr. Swanson also reports a recently awakened interest in preserving the remaining structures in Illinois, under the leadership of George H. Iftner, assistant director of the Agriculture Department. Historical societies, road officials, newspaper editors, librarians, and leg-

Hammond bridge, near Marysville, Iowa

islators are involved in a campaign to keep the existing bridges intact.

One bridge at Oquawka, Ill., and another at Chester, Ill., have been taken over by the State Department of Public Works and Buildings and are now the center of attraction in small state parks.

In Iowa, Madison has adopted the slogan of the "Covered Bridge County" and Winterset, the county seat, Mr. Swanson says, "may well be called 'The Covered Bridge Capital of the Middle West.' Here there are seven well preserved bridges still in use, all within a 15-mile radius of Winterset—the largest concentration of such structures west of the Mississippi."

When Wisconsin's covered bridges dwindled to one, concern was felt in the state that the spans would soon be extinct. In 1955 the span was turned over to the Rural Planning Committee and the County Highway Department. The Port Washington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution erected an 18 x 24-inch plaque on the Cedarburg Bridge:

1876-1955
LAST COVERED BRIDGE IN WISCONSIN

Confederate Receipt Book; a compilation of over one hundred Receipts adapted to the Times. Introduction by E. Merton Coulter. Athens, Ga. 1960. University of Georgia Press. 38 pp. index. $2.50

In the plethora of books that mark the commemoration of the Civil War centennial, this slight volume speaks with the authentic and contemporary voice of the lost cause. It is a reprint of a volume published in Richmond, Va., in 1863 at a time when shortages of every kind pressed the housewife behind the lines and the army in the field. This rare volume survives in only five known copies but in its day had wide distribution and was the only one published during the Confederacy. Apple pie without apples, artificial oysters, coffee substitute of ripe acorns roasted in a little crisp bacon fat, are tucked in with remedies for warts, felons, blistered feet, and "camp itch." The miscellaneous receipts suggest how "to make old silk look as well as new," and how "a flannel petticoat will wear nearly as long as two if turned behind part before when the front begins to wear out." Mr. Coulter's able introduction concludes, "This little book of recipes may have as much quaint and amusing appeal to present-day readers as it had practical value to a beleagured people fighting for their national independence, which they finally lost after five years of struggle. Also, experimenting with some of the recipes may offer exhilarating flavors for those who would rather taste of the Confederate times than read about them."

—H. D. B.

Architecture is to be regarded by us with the most serious thought. We may live without her, and worship without her, but we cannot remember without her.

—John Ruskin

National Trust for Historic Preservation

Chartered by Act of Congress, public law 408, 81st Congress, "to further the policy enunciated in the Historic Sites Act (49 Stat. 666) and to facilitate public participation in the preservation of sites, buildings, and objects of national significance or interest and providing a national trust for historic preservation."

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